

MIRACULOUS MUD.

FOUND AT THE INDIANA MINERAL SPRINGS, IND.

Cures Rheumatism, Kidney, Bladder, Blood, Skin and Nervous Diseases—Big Hotel Has Been Erected and People Are Journeying There from All Over the Country to Bathe in the Mud.

A deposit of most remarkable mud discovered in Indiana, has of recent years been attracting wide-spread attention. It is located at the Indiana Mineral Springs, Warren county, and has been formed by the action of the water from the famous Magno-lithia springs. Through countless ages the foliage of magnificent oaks on the hillside has annually fallen into a basin, and has been reduced by nature into a pure black earth unmingled with roots, stones or sand. The water from the big spring for thousands of years has been soaking this deposit and saturating it with mineral salts, until now there is a layer of medicated mud about two acres in extent and from ten to twenty feet in thickness.

The strange medicinal value of this peculiar, black, porous substance was accidentally discovered by an old soldier, Sam Story, who had brought rheumatism home from the war and suffered with it for years. He was attempting to dig a drainage ditch through the mud deposit, and after indulging in this useless experiment for a week or more, gave up the idea, but meanwhile had been cured of his rheumatism.

The fame of the mud began to spread and afflicted congregated at the Springs from everywhere. The method of using the mud was at first very primitive, the patient merely sitting down in the deposit where nature had laid it. But since then improvements have been made, a beautiful hotel erected, and the mud bath developed into a luxurious experience. The accompanying cut shows how it's done.



After all, Nature is the greatest of all chemists, and seems here to have prepared in a gigantic receptacle an enormous mass of medicine for poulticing sore humanity. When all else had failed, Nature's treatment, the Magno-Mud cure, as it is now called, has in hundreds of cases brought back health and happiness.

Every school teacher claims she was the best scholar in her class when she went to school.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away. To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c or \$1. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address: Starlin Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

We have heard a great many complaints of the heat, but the worst was from a woman who boards, and who does nothing all day but fan and rock.

AMERICA'S LEADING MEDICAL INSTITUTION is The "NEW ENGLAND CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC" of Boston, Mass., which has nearly one million dollars invested in its magnificent buildings and home with unsurpassed advantages in the line of equipment and educational ability.

People make themselves very miserable by telling jokes on each other.

Coleman on the Cut.

Mr. R. Lindsay Coleman, ex-president of the National Cycle Board of Trade, and president of the Western Wheel Works, in speaking on the cut in bicycles, says: "This cut in the price of \$100 wheels has occasioned no surprise. We expressed the opinion five years ago that other makers would fully realize their error in endeavoring to maintain a fictitious value on their product, and that the prices we had fixed on Crescents would become the standard price for other high grade wheels. "One of the secrets of the success of the Western Wheel Works is, that we not only guarantee our wheels, but we guarantee our prices as well, and the purchaser of a Crescent in February has the satisfaction of knowing that his neighbor who purchased a Crescent in July paid the same price as he did. "I do not anticipate that a still further reduction in the price of bicycles will be made this year."

We would rather have anything that is lost stay lost forever than have it found by a methodical man.

Educations.

Attention of the reader is called to the announcement of Notre Dame university in another column of this paper. This noted institution of learning enters upon its fifty-fourth year with the next session, commencing Sept. 7, 1897. Parents and guardians contemplating sending their boys and young men away from home to school would do well to write for particulars to the University of Notre Dame, Indiana, before making arrangements for their education elsewhere. Nowhere in this broad land are there to be found better facilities for cultivating the mind and heart than are offered at Notre Dame University.

A loafer always complains of warm weather more than a hard working man.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets. Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. Use H.C.C. Co. pills, druggists refund money.

One can stack his cut grain as soon as in good condition, while he who threshes from the field must frequently wait until he can get a machine, and unfavorable weather may do great damage in the meantime.

As to what may be the cause of the hard times among the farmers is a matter of dispute, but it is the same East or West, or over the ocean. It cannot be anything in the special system of taxation or fiscal policy, because it applies to Canada and the United States, to England and to the continent of Europe.

DAIRY AND POULTRY.

INTERESTING CHAPTERS FOR OUR RURAL READERS.

How Successful Farmers Operate This Department of the Farm—A Few Hints as to the Care of Live Stock and Poultry.



IN a government report E. A. De Schweinitz has the following to say on the danger to be found in the use of butterine due to the fact that the germs are not killed by heat in making the compound. The writer has made a number of inoculation experiments upon guinea pigs with different samples of oleomargarine. The samples were purchased in open market near the places where they were manufactured. Sample No. 3 proved fatal, causing the death of the animal in the one instance in two months; in the other, in two weeks. An examination showed the lungs congested, the liver soft and pale, one of the kidneys badly congested, and 5 distinct ulcers in the intestines, like typhoid-fever ulcers. The bladder was distended and the urine albuminous. At the present writing the nature of this disease has not been determined, but the fatal effects were produced by the oleomargarine. Another guinea pig inoculated with a sample of oleo oil, taken from a lot used in the manufacture of oleomargarine, died within three weeks, the autopsy showing badly congested lungs, liver dark, blood vessels congested, and the small intestines containing bloody mucus.

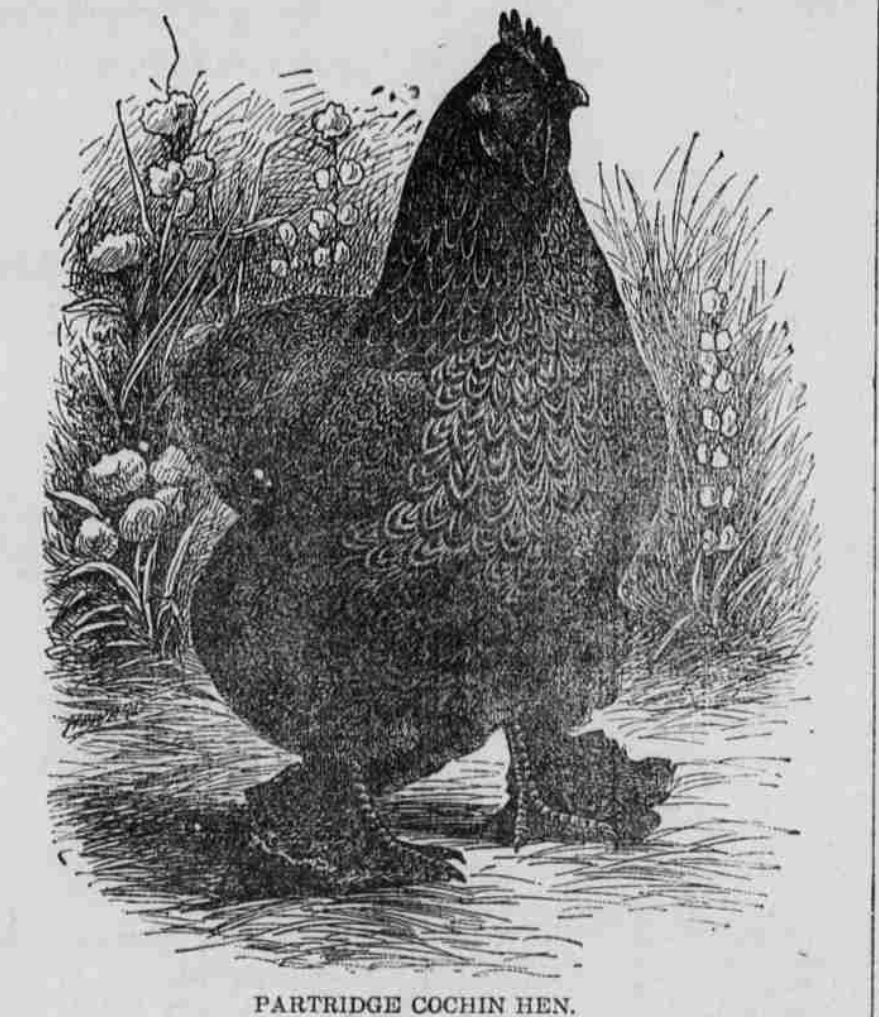
Five months after inoculation with another sample of oleomargarine, the pig which had been used for the experiment was chloroformed for examination. The animal was in fair condition, but the left lung showed incipient tuberculosis, and this disease was also apparent in the spleen, and there were several calcareous tubercular nodules adherent to the sternum. A preparation made from this same sample had shown the presence of a germ which could scarcely be anything but the tuberculosis bacillus. The result of the inoculation confirmed this diagnosis. The inoculations of all the animals were made by introducing in the side a bit of fat the size of a small pea.

In conclusion analyses are given of a number of samples of oleomargarine and of butter. The melting point of the oleomargarine was about 10 degrees C. lower than that of butter and several of the samples contained considerable cotton-seed oil. The presence of an abnormally large amount of albuminoids in a number of samples of the oleomargarine "points to a contamination with animal fiber and indicates that the material used was not pure."

Standard Varieties of Chickens.

The Partridge Cochins is a beautiful yet difficult fowl to breed, and in plumage is much after the pattern of the Dark Brahma, the color being red and brown, instead of the steel-gray effect of the latter. The head of male in color is bright red hackle, bright red or orange red, with a distinct black stripe down the center of each feather; saddle feathers same as hackle; breast and body rich deep black; wing bows, red; primaries, black on inside web, with a bay edging on the outside web; secondaries, black on the inside web and rich bay on the outside web, terminating with greenish-black at the end of each feather; wing coverts, greenish-black, forming a well-defined bar of that color across the wing when folded; tail, black; sickles, coverts and lesser coverts glossy greenish-black; the latter may be edged with red; thighs, black; shanks, yellow and well covered with black or brownish feathers, the middle toes being also well feathered. The female is the prettier of the two. Her head is small and of a rich brown plumage, with a stout, well-curved beak, yellow in color. Her eyes are bay and mild in expression. The head is ornamented with a small single comb set perfectly straight upon the head and bright red in color. The wattles are small, well-rounded and fine in texture; the earlobes are well developed and are also fine in texture. The neck is neatly curved, with abundant hackle flowing well over the shoulders. The plumage is bright red or orange red, with a broad black stripe down the middle of each feather. The black stripe in a good feather should run to a point near the end of the feather. This stripe should be free from penciling, but the standard permits a slight penciling of the black. A good back and cushion helps make the bird. Her back should be broad and flat, the broader the better, and the cushion should rise with a gentle convex curve and partially cover the tail.

Trained Butter-Makers Wanted.—



PARTRIDGE COCHIN HEN.

The incision healed rapidly, and at the time of the autopsies there was no evidence of local lesions or any effect which might have been due directly to the mechanical part of the inoculations.

A number of other guinea pigs have been inoculated with different samples of oleomargarine, but at this writing (after eight months) have not contracted disease from the oleomargarine inoculation. Two of the samples which caused disease in the animals were made at a factory where the material used may have been questionable in character.

Our inoculation experiments show conclusively that disease may be communicated by means of oleomargarine. The objection might be raised that disease could also be communicated in the same way by butter. It is, however, a very simple and easy matter to pasteurize the cream before churning. The temperature of pasteurization is unfavorable for oleo-oil manufacture.

The statements of most authorities have been to the effect that oleomargarine is good and digestible and healthful, provided it is made from pure material and the process is properly conducted. The legitimate and safe manufacture of oleomargarine can be secured, therefore, only when there is careful and safe control and inspection at the abattoirs and oleomargarine factories of both the finished product and the constituents which enter into its manufacture. Then, too, all the oleomargarine should be sold as oleomargarine, and should have something distinctive about its appearance—absence of color, as Massachusetts demands, or a specially bright color; and every pound of it should be carefully inspected at the factories before being shipped, to see that the particular distinctive character is present.

Capacity of Bins and Wagons.—Every boy around the farm of suitable age should be taught how to figure out the number of bushels of wheat and oats in the bin and how much the wagon box will hold. A wagon box ten feet long, three feet wide and twenty-five inches deep will hold 27.8 bushels of ear corn or 50.2 bushels of shelled corn. A crib ten feet wide, ten feet high and sixteen feet long will hold 711 bushels of ear corn. Of ear corn one bushel is contained in two and a quarter cubic feet. In figuring shelled corn and grain, the same space will hold one and four-fifths times as much grain as it will of ear corn. A crib that will hold 800 bushels of ear corn will hold of shelled corn or other grain 1,440 bushels.—Ex.

The London policeman, on an average, arrests seven persons every year. Even the gossip helps to keep some people straight.

The Kansas Hen.

We have read of Maud on a summer day, who raked, barefooted, the new-mown hay; we have read of the maid in the early morn, who milked the cow with the crumpled horn; and we've read the lays that the poets sing, of the rustling corn and the flowers of spring; but of all the lays of tongue or pen, there's naught like the lay of the Kansas hen. Long, long before Maud rakes her hay, the Kansas hen has begun to lay, and ere the milk-maid stirs a peg, the hen is up and has dropped her egg; the corn must rustle and flowers spring if they hold their own with the barnyard ring. If Maud is needing a hat and gown, she doesn't hustle her hay to town, but goes to the store and obtains her suit with a basketful of her fresh hen fruit; if the milkmaid's bean makes a Sunday call, she doesn't feed him on milk at all, but works up eggs in a custard pie, and stuffs him full of chicken fry; and when the old man wants a horn, does he take the druggist a load of corn? Not much! He simply robs a nest, and to town he goes—you know the rest. He hangs around with the cliques and rings, and talks of politics and things, while his poor wife stays at home and scowls, and is saved from want by those selfsame fowls; for, while her husband lingers there, she watches the cackling hens with care, and gathers eggs, and the eggs she'll hide till she saves enough to stem the tide. Then hail, all hail, to the Kansas hen, the greatest blessing of all to men! Throw up your hats and emit a howl for the persevering barnyard fowl! Corn may be king, but it's plainly seen the Kansas hen is the Kansas queen.—Topeka Mail and Breeze.

Proper Food for Horses. We talk about the loss in the horse business from one cause or another, but the most mischief comes from the want of proper food, says an exchange. This means less to the horse and greater loss to the farmer. A good percent of the horses seen on the streets of any town show insufficient or unbalanced food supply. Horses that have been ill-fed when young are almost invariably small, long-legged, light-carressed and narrow-chested. Some of them have a great deal of energy, but all are soon exhausted, unfit for protracted exertion. Grown-up horses, when much reduced by deficient nourishment, require more food to put them into working order than would have kept them for two or three months in the condition they require to possess when going into work. When a horse is starved, besides losing strength and flesh, his bowels get full of worms and his skin covered with lice. Very often he takes mange, and sometimes he does not moul, or the hair falls suddenly and entirely off, leaving the skin nearly bald for a long time. The skin of an ill-fed horse is always rigid, sticking to the ribs, and the hair dull, staring, soft, deadlike. If not furnished to death they recover strength and animation with good and sufficient feeding, but starvation always spoils the shape of a growing horse.

Rice for Fowls. Rice is said by those who have tried it, to be the very best of food for fowls, and that it possesses more fattening qualities than corn. In the Carolinas and the rice growing regions of the south, rice meal or broken rice can be purchased from one-fourth to one-half cent per pound, and is largely used as a feed in those sections. Poultry men within easy reach of the southern or gulf seaboard can thus get a cheap poultry food at small cost for freight. Rice will never produce diarrhoea in fowls or animals like some grains, but will check it when produced by other causes. With broken rice, Kaffir corn and wheat, we not only have a good ration for chicks, but an ideal food for broilers.—Southern Fancier.

American Ostrich Farm.—The American ostrich farm at South Pasadena, Cal., was established in 1884, forty-two ostriches being imported in a sailing vessel from South Africa, and requiring three months for the voyage. Since then over 300 birds have been raised, and the flock is increasing at the rate of about 100 chicks yearly. The average life of an ostrich is about 70 years, the food fed in California consisting mostly of alfalfa and sugar beets. The eggs weigh about three pounds each; the infertile ones are blown, and obtain a ready sale as souvenirs. The feathers are plucked every nine months and are graded into their various lengths and colors, varying in price after processing according to the style in vogue from \$5 to \$100 per pound, the latter for the long white plumes taken from the wings. Only those on the wings and tail are plucked. The body feathers are shed once a year, and are gathered in the corrals. Every feather has a selling price.—Ex.

Feet of the Sheep.—Keep an eye on the sheep's feet. They should be trimmed regularly and kept in good condition. This is done by paring off the surplus growth of the horn, which will otherwise turn under the feet, gathering filth, which rots the sole and causes lameness. By neglect, this is quite possible to turn into the contagious foot rot by inoculation by the virus—which may come we know not whence, but it is in the air—and then cause serious trouble.—Ex.

Foreign Wines Adulterated.—The British consul at Naples reports that barley is largely used at Naples in the manufacture of port wine. The grain is malted, after which the port wine bacilli are introduced into the mash, where they multiply abundantly and transform the immature beer into the richest port. After their work is finished a sufficient stock of the microbes is preserved in the laboratory for future use, and the product is then sterilized.—Ex.

The St. Louis woman who secreted \$600 in an old kitchen stove, in which she made a fire a few weeks later without withdrawing her deposit, seems to have had money to burn.

Miss Vuyistake of Benton Harbor, Mich., who has inherited \$4 million dollars from an uncle in Paris will have no trouble now in changing her name.

Nevertheless, the man who is making a comfortable living in the United States ought to think a long time before rushing off to Alaska to dig gold.

All little boys have an ambition to grow up so they can wear their shirts unbuttoned at the neck this kind of weather, just like a man.

FITS Permanently Cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kane's Great Nerve Restorer. Read for FREE \$2.00 trial bottle and treatise. Write to H. H. KIDDER, Ltd., 501 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

A man never appreciates his sickness until the doctor presents his bill.

Hegeman's Camphor Ice with Glycerine. The original and only genuine. Cures Chapped Hands and Face, Cold Sores, etc. C. G. Clark Co., N. Haven, Ct.

When people want to find trouble they don't need a candle to help them.

GET STRENGTH AND APPETITE. Use Dr. Barker's Iron Tonic. Your druggist will refund money if not satisfactory.

Some men run for office so much that they can't run fast enough to catch it.

To Cure Constipation Forever. Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. Co. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

When a man gets dun makin a phool uv hisself he dize, and most men dibet tha get dun.

Hall's Catarrh Cure Is a constitutional cure. Price, 75c.

A tax dodger is a poor kind of a patriot, yet nearly every rich man dodges a just share of taxes.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25 cents a bottle.

There are so many men with big heads who claim to be on the path to heaven, that thrifty angels should collect old bicycle tires for halos.

AN OPEN LETTER TO MOTHERS.

WE ARE ASSERTING IN THE COURTS OUR RIGHT TO THE EXCLUSIVE USE OF THE WORD "CASTORIA" AND "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," AS OUR TRADE MARK. I, DR. SAMUEL PITCHER, of Hyannis, Massachusetts, was the originator of "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," the same that has borne and does now bear the fac-simile signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* on every bear the fac-simile signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* wrapper. This is the original "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," which has been used in the homes of the mothers of America for over thirty years. LOOK CAREFULLY at the wrapper and see that it is the kind you have always bought *Chas. H. Fletcher* on the and has the signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* wrapper. No one has authority from me to use my name except The Centaur Company of which Chas. H. Fletcher is President.

March 8, 1897: Samuel Pitcher, M.D. Do Not Be Deceived.

Do not endanger the life of your child by accepting a cheap substitute which some druggist may offer you (because he makes a few more pennies on it), the ingredients of which even he does not know.

"The Kind You Have Always Bought" BEARS THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF

Chas. H. Fletcher Insist on Having The Kind That Never Failed You. THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

Buy Your Bicycle

of a concern that will be in business as long as you live, and whose guarantee is the best security that can be given.

1897 COLUMBIAS,	\$75
STANDARD OF THE WORLD.	
1896 COLUMBIAS,	60
1897 HARTFORDS,	50
HARTFORDS Pat. 2,	45
HARTFORDS Pat. 1,	40
HARTFORDS Pat. 5 and 6, .	30
POPE MFG. CO., Hartford, Conn.	

Come and visit our factories, covering 17 acres of floorage, and see how a first-class bicycle is made. Catalogue free from Columbia dealers; by mail from us for one two-cent stamp. If Columbias are not properly represented in your vicinity, let us know.

WRITE FOR HELPFUL HINTS

A Catalogue of Dry Goods, Cloaks, Clothing, Millinery, Boots and Shoes, Furniture, Carpets, Curtains, Crockery, Glassware, Toys, Dolls and General House-furnishing Goods.

IT COSTS YOU NOTHING AND WILL HELP YOU SAVE MANY A DIME THIS FALL AND WINTER. ETTENSON, WOOLFE & CO., Leavenworth, Kansas.

TEACHERS WANTED!

Send for list of 4,000 vacancies—we have several times as many vacancies as members. Most have more members. Several plans; two plans give free registration; one plan GUARANTEES positions. 10 cents pays for book, containing plans and a \$5000 love story of College days. Blank and circulars free. No charge to employers for recommending teachers. SOUTHERN TEACHERS BUREAU. REV. DR. C. M. SUTTON, A. M., SUTTON TEACHERS BUREAU, S.W. Corner Main & 2d Sts., Louisville, Ky. President and Manager. 69-71 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill. Southern branches: Chicago office, Southern branch: Louisville office. One fee registers in both offices.